

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

A translation of Japanese Patent Application  
Nos. 9-254616, 10-018782, 10-169456

I, Hiroyuki KAWABE, of c/o NAGISA PATENT OFFICE, 9th Floor, Salute Bldg., 72, Yoshida-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi 231-0041 Japan, am the translator of the attached documents and I state that the following is a true translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated this 9th day of August, 2004

Hiroyuki Kawabe  
Hiroyuki KAWABE



[Document's Name]	Patent Application
[Reference Number]	97-02485
[Submitting Date]	September 19, 1997
[Destination]	To the Commissioner of the J.P.O.
[Int. Cl]	H04N 7/24
[Title of the Invention]	IMAGE ENCODER AND IMAGE DECODER
[Number of the Invention]	8
[Inventor]	
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Name]	Shinya HASEGAWA
[Inventor]	
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Name]	Hiroshi KUSAO
[Inventor]	
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Name]	Hiroyuki KATATA
[Inventor]	
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka

[Name]	Tomoko AONO
[Inventor]	
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Name]	Norio ITO
[Applicant for Patent]	
[Identification Number]	000005049
[Zip code]	545
[Domicile]	22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Name]	SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA
[Representative]	Haruo TSUJI
[Telephone Number]	06-621-1221
[Attorney]	
[Identification Number]	100096622
[Zip code]	545
[Domicile]	c/o SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA 22-22, Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
[Patent Attorney]	
[Name]	Masaru UMEDA
[Telephone Number]	06-621-1221
[Appointment]	TEL. 043-299-8466  Intellectual Property Division-Tokyo Office

[Indication of a fee]

[Prepayment Register Number] 012313

[The amount of payment] 21,000 YEN

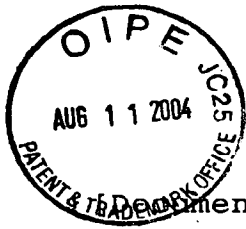
[List of the objects filed]

[Name of the object]	Specification	1
----------------------	---------------	---

[Name of the object]	Drawings	1
----------------------	----------	---

[Name of the object]	Abstract	1
----------------------	----------	---

[General Power of Attorney No.] 9703282



[Document Name] SPECIFICATION

[Title of the Invention] IMAGE ENCODER AND IMAGE DECODER

[Claims]

[Claim 1]

An image coding device comprising:

a tile decomposition portion for decomposing image data into tiles each having N pixels x M pixels;

a wavelet coding portion for extrapolating a predetermined data at the periphery of the objective data from the tile decomposition portion, decomposing each of the tiles into subbands and separately wavelet-encoding each of the tiles;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data of the subbands from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on the subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for combining the data separately wavelet-encoded on a tile-by-tile basis according to the management information outputted from the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[Claim 2]

An image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device of claim 1 and reproducing a desired image by selectively decoding the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:

a management information separating portion for separating tile-and-subband management information from input coded data;

a coded data extracting portion for selectively extracting coded data of required decodable objective tiles and subbands according to the management information;

a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data in compliance with the wavelet coding conducted by the image coding device of claim 1; and

a tile combining portion for combining wavelet-decoded tile images into a desirable image.

[Claim 3]

An image coding device comprising:

a tile decomposition portion for decomposing image data into tiles each of N pixels x M pixels and outputting the N pixels x M pixels in the tile as an objective data to be coded for a corresponding each of the tiles;

a peripheral pixel adding portion for providing an objective tile to be coded with adjacent pixels necessary for wavelet transformation of the objective tile to be coded when such pixels exist at the periphery thereof;

a wavelet coding portion for extrapolating a predetermined data when no pixel existing at the periphery of the objective tile to be coded, decomposing each of the tiles into subbands and outputting only wavelet coefficients of the objective tile to be coded;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data outputted from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on a subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for combining the data separately wavelet-encoded on a tile-by-tile basis according to the management information outputted from the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[Claim 4]

An image coding device comprising:

a wavelet coding portion for decomposing an image into subbands by extrapolating a predetermined data at the periphery of the image, and performing wavelet encoding of the subbands;

a tile composing portion for reconstructing, from wavelet coefficients inputted from the wavelet coding portion, separate tiles each being composed of  $N \times M$  wavelet coefficients forming a (membership) set to be separately entropy coded;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data outputted from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on a subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for composing a sequence of the coded data according to the management information from

the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[Claim 5]

An image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device defined in any of claims 3 to 4 and reproducing a desired image by decoding the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:

a management information separating portion for separating tile-and subband management information from the input coded data;

a coded data extracting portion for extracting coded data part corresponding to an objective tile and subbands according to the management information;

a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data by the image coding device and obtaining the decoded image composed of on the tile-by-tile basis; and

a tile integrating portion for arranging the wavelet-decoded image composed of on the tile-by-tile basis at respective places on an original image and superposing image values at overlaps of neighboring tables to integrate the tiles into a desired decoded image.

[Claim 6]

An image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device defined in any of claims 3 to 4 and reproducing a desired image by selectively decoding



the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:  
a management information separating portion for separating tile-and subband management information from input coded data;  
a coded data extracting portion for selectively extracting coded data of required decodable objective tiles and subbands according to the management information;  
a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data by the image coding device , and  
a wavelet-coefficient rearranging portion for rearranging the wavelet coefficients reconstructed on a tile-by-tile basis by the wavelet decoding portion into an initial order of them before having been tiled.

[Claim 7]

An image coding device as defined in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the wavelet coding portion is provided with a memory necessary for storing at least data for the tile.

[Claim 8]

An image decoding device as defined in any of claims 2 to 5, wherein the wavelet decoding portion includes a memory for storing data at least for the tile.

[Detailed Description of the Invention Pertain]

[0001]

[Technical Field to which the Invention]

The present invention generally relates to the field of digital image processing and, more specifically, to an image coding device for encoding digital image data with high

efficiency and an image decoding device for decoding coded data encoded by the image coding device.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Flash Pix format specification version 1.0 has been proposed as an image format for converting natural image data into digital data suitable for computer processing.

This format specification permits a plurality of data with different resolutions to be stored together therein so that any data suited to an actual display and/or printing device can be selected and taken-out promptly in response to a user's request. Furthermore, each image is divided into tiles arranged in the format that allows the user to select only a necessary data portion of the image and process it in an enlarged or reduced size with a reduced processing load.

[0003]

Referring to Figures 13, an image coding device for encoding an image according to the flash pix format is described as follows. In Fig. 13(a), images are shown in different reduced scales, each of which are divided into tiles. Figure 13(b) is a block diagram of an exemplary image coding device.

The flash pix method is featured in that it generates first images 1 to 4 in sizes 1/1 to 1/8, as shown in Fig. 13(a), then divides each image into tiles and compresses data of each tile image.

[0004]

First, a case of encoding an image 1 shown in Fig. 13(a) by the coding device of Fig. 13(b) is described. In Fig. 13(a), a dashed line shows the boundary between tiles.

A tile decomposition portion 1301 divides an original image into tiles each comprising  $64 \times 64$  pixels, which tiles are then compressed one by one by a JPEG compressor portion 1302. In a coded-data integration portion 1303, coded data of each tile is combined with tile decomposition information from the tile decomposition portion 1301 to form coded data 1 to be output.

[0005]

The image 2 of Fig. 13(a) is described. The original image 0 is reduced to  $1/2$  in length and width by a  $1/2$  contraction portion 1304, and then the  $1/2$ -size image is processed through a tile decomposition portion 1305, a JPEG compressor portion 1306 and a coded-data integration portion 1307 to form coded data 2.

Size reduction of the image to generate a group of size-reduced images in Fig 13(a) (Images 2 to 4) is repeatedly performed until a downsized image containable within a single tile is obtained. For example, the image 3 is still larger than a tile and is further contracted by a factor of 2 to obtain the image 4 allowable within a single tile as shown in Fig. 13(a). The size-reduction procedure is now finished.

[0006]

Coded data for the image 3 is produced through a  $1/2$  contraction portion 1308, a tile decomposition 1309, a JPEG

compressor portion 1310 and a coded data integration portion 1311. Coded data for the image 4 is produced through a 1/2 contraction portion 1312, a tile decomposition portion 1313, a JPEG compressor portion 1314 and a coded data integration portion 1315.

[0007]

However, the above-described system involves the following problems: Storing coded data for images downsized with different resolutions in addition to coded data for the image with the scale 1:1 results in increasing a volume of coded data by a factor of 1.4. Furthermore, compression for encoding data must be done for each resolution image, resulting in considerably increasing processing load.

[0008]

On the other hand, apart from the Flash Pix method, the image compression can be also accomplished by the wavelet transform technique whereby image data with different resolutions can be easily decoded from coded and compressed data of an original-size image. This technique is therefore free from the problem with increasing the amount of coded data. Namely, the wavelet transform method can meet the demand for decoding data with different resolutions without any increase of coded data whereas the Flash Pix method has an increase by a factor of 1.4 in volume of coded data.

[0009]

Figure 14 is a basic block diagram of a wavelet transform

coding portion wherein an original image is converted by a wavelet transform portion 1401 into data for subband divisions, which data is quantized by a quantizing portion 1402 and then entropy encoded by an entropy coding portion 1403 to produce coded data.

[0010]

Figure 15 is a detailed block diagram of the wavelet transform portion 1401 of Fig. 14. Figure 16 depicts an example of the wavelet transformation of an image in case of conducting two-dimensional subband decomposition three times.

[0011]

An original image shown in Fig. 16(a) is filtered through a horizontal low-pass filter 1501 and a horizontal high-pass filter 1502 to create two horizontal subbands that are then decimated to 1/2 respectively by 1/2-subsampling portions 1507 and 1508 (Fig. 15). Two horizontally divided subbands are divided each into two subbands through vertical low-pass filters 1503, 1505 and vertical high-pass filter 1504, 1506, which subbands are decimated each to 1/2 by 1/2 sampling portions 1509 to 1512. Consequently, four subbands are formed. A high-horizontal and high-vertical frequency subband "λ" (Fig. 15), a high-horizontal and low-vertical frequency subband "λ'" (Fig. 15) and a low-horizontal and high-vertical frequency subband "λ'" (Fig. 15) correspond to wavelet transform coefficients "λ", "λ'" and "λ'" (Fig. 16(b)) respectively. After this, only a remaining low-horizontal and low-vertical

frequency subband 1513 is recursively divided into subbands.

This recursive subband decomposing process is performed by horizontal low-pass filters 1514, 1526, horizontal high-pass filters 1515, 1527, vertical low-pass filters 1516, 1518, 1528, 1530, vertical high-pass filters 1517, 1519, 1529, 1531 and 1/2-sampling portions 1520-1525, 1532-1537. Subbands "f"- "t" (Fig. 15) correspond to sub-bands "f"- "t" (Fig. 16(b)) respectively.

[0012]

Wavelet transform coefficients shown in Fig. 16(b) are quantized on a subband-by-subband basis by a quantizing portion 1402 (Fig. 14) and then entropy encoded by an entropy coding portion 1403 to produce coded data. The entropy-coding portion 1403 may use Huffman coding or arithmetic coding.

[0013]

On the other hand, wavelet-coded data is decoded by an entropy decoding portion 1701 and inversely quantized by an inverse quantizing portion 1702 (Fig 17). Subbands are then combined by an inverse wavelet transform portion 1703 to produce a decoded image.

[0014]

Image-encoding using the wavelet transform technique is featured by hierarchical structure according to resolution levels as shown in Fig. 16(b). This method can easily decode images having different resolution levels from a part of coded data or a whole coded data.

Namely, an image of a quarter ( $1/4$ ) the original image size can be decoded by decoding subbands "1", "2", "3" and "4". An image of a half ( $1/2$ ) the original image size can be decoded by decoded subbands "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6" and "7". A complete ( $1/1$ ) size image can be produced by decoding all subbands.

[0015]

Referring to Fig. 18, the operation of the horizontal low-pass (H-LP), horizontal high-pass (H-HP), vertical low-pass (V-LP) and vertical high-pass (V-HP) filters shown in Fig. 15 will be described as follows. Figure 18(b) is an enlarged view of an encircled part of Fig. 18(a). When an output of a horizontal 9 tap filter, associated with a pixel 1801 positioned right top on the original image is calculated for wavelet transformation of an original image, the operation of the filter must be performed on an area 1802. However, a part of the objective area 1802 is out of the boundary of the original image, where no data exists. The vertical filters may also encounter with a similar problem. Thus, for operation on the periphery of the image, it is often needed to use external data outside the image boundary according to the number of the taps of the filter used. Iteration of the subband decomposition also results in enlarging the area into which the filter extrudes.

[0016]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

For the Flash Pix method using a plurality of coded data

sets separately provided for respective images of different resolution levels, the image processing load such as enlargement or contraction of the image can be reduced, but the data size is increased to 1.4 times. For wavelet-transform coding method, data with different resolution levels can be easily decoded from a single set of compressed and coded data for an original image size and, therefore, no increase in the data size takes place.

[0017]

When the wavelet-transform coding system utilizes the method of decomposing an image into tiles and encoding the image data on a tile-by-tile basis, which is used in the flash-pix system (to reduce the processing load by selectively processing only necessary tiles in case of processing a particular part of the image), however, this arises the above-described problem since filters may stick from the boundary of respective tiles. In other words, the flash pix system using the JPEG coding can easily perform coding of each tile owing to the closed property of coding in each tile, while the wavelet-transform coding system can not effectively use the above tile-by-tile coding-and-managing method because the processing causes the extrusion of filters out of respective tiles.

[0018]

In addition, the conventional wavelet-transform coding system must have a memory sufficient for storing an output of the wavelet-transform portion 1401 (Fig. 14), i.e., all wavelet



transform coefficients as shown in Fig. 16(b). Since these coefficients have the same resolution as that of the original image, the memory has to possess a large capacity. This requirement becomes severer when processing a higher resolution image.

[0019]

In view of the above-described problems of the prior arts, the present invention was made to provide a compact hardware system that realizes effective encoding of images with different resolutions and effective management of coded data by tiles by using an improved wavelet-transform technique.

[0020]

[Means for solving Problem]

An object of the present invention according to claim 1 is to provide an image coding device comprising:

a tile decomposition portion for decomposing image data into tiles each having N pixels x M pixels;

a wavelet coding portion for extrapolating a predetermined data at the periphery of the objective data from the tile decomposition portion, decomposing each of the tiles into subbands and separately wavelet-encoding each of the tiles;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data of the subbands from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on the subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for combining the data separately wavelet-encoded on a tile-by-tile basis according to the management information outputted from the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[0021]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 2 is to provide an image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device of claim 1 and reproducing a desired image by selectively decoding the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:

a management information separating portion for separating tile-and-subband management information from input coded data;

a coded data extracting portion for selectively extracting coded data of required decodable objective tiles and subbands according to the management information;

a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data in compliance with the wavelet coding conducted by the image coding device of claim 1; and

a tile combining portion for combining wavelet-decoded tile images into a desirable image.

[0022]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 3 is to provide an image coding device comprising:

a tile decomposition portion for decomposing image data

into tiles each of N pixels x M pixels and outputting the N pixels x M pixels in the tile as an objective data to be coded for a corresponding each of the tiles;

a peripheral pixel adding portion for providing an objective tile to be coded with adjacent pixels necessary for wavelet transformation of the objective tile to be coded when such pixels exist at the periphery thereof;

a wavelet coding portion for extrapolating a predetermined data when no pixel existing at the periphery of the objective tile to be coded, decomposing each of the tiles into subbands and outputting only wavelet coefficients of the objective tile to be coded;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data outputted from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on a subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for combining the data separately wavelet-encoded on a tile-by-tile basis according to the management information outputted from the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[0023]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 4 is to provide an image coding device comprising:

a wavelet coding portion for decomposing an image into

subbands by extrapolating a predetermined data at the periphery of the image, and performing wavelet encoding of the subbands;

a tile composing portion for reconstructing, from wavelet coefficients inputted from the wavelet coding portion, separate tiles each being composed of  $N \times M$  wavelet coefficients forming a (membership) set to be separately entropy coded;

a management information generating portion for generating management information necessary for independently decoding coded data outputted from the wavelet coding portion on a tile-by-tile basis as well as on a subband-by-subband basis; and

a coded data integrating portion for composing a sequence of the coded data according to the management information from the management information generating portion and attaching the management information to the coded data.

[0024]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 5 is to provide an image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device defined in any of claims 3 to 4 and reproducing a desired image by decoding the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:

a management information separating portion for separating tile-and subband management information from the input coded data;

a coded data extracting portion for extracting coded data

part corresponding to an objective tile and subbands according to the management information;

a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data by the image coding device and obtaining the decoded image composed of on the tile-by-tile basis; and

a tile integrating portion for arranging the wavelet-decoded image composed of on the tile-by-tile basis at respective places on an original image and superposing image values at overlaps of neighboring tables to integrate the tiles into a desired decoded image.

[0025]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 6 is to provide an image decoding device for receiving coded data coded and inputted by the image coding device defined in any of claims 3 to 4 and reproducing a desired image by selectively decoding the coded data of necessary tiles and subbands, comprising:

a management information separating portion for separating tile-and subband management information from input coded data;

a coded data extracting portion for selectively extracting coded data of required decodable objective tiles and subbands according to the management information;

a wavelet decoding portion for performing wavelet decoding of the extracted coded data by the image coding device , and

a wavelet-coefficient rearranging portion for rearranging

the wavelet coefficients reconstructed on a tile-by-tile basis by the wavelet decoding portion into an initial order of them before having been tiled.

[0026]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 7 is to provide an image coding device as defined in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the wavelet coding portion is provided with a memory necessary for storing at least data for the tile.

[0027]

Another object of the present invention according to the claim 8 is to provide An image decoding device as defined in any of claims 2 to 5, wherein the wavelet decoding portion includes a memory for storing data at least for the tile.

[0028]

[Modes for carrying out the Invention]

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of an image coding device that is an embodiment 1 of the present invention. Image data of an original image as shown in Fig. 2(a) is decomposed by a tile decomposition portion 101 into tiles each of predetermined N pixels by M pixels. The decomposed image is shown in Fig. 2(b). The tile decomposition portion 101 outputs N pixels by M pixels image in a tile as corresponding data to each tile.

[0029]

Further processing will be described by way of example on a tile "i" in Fig. 2(b). Image data of the tile "i" is divided

by a wavelet transform portion 102 into subbands. Data at the periphery of a tile is extrapolated when dividing the tile portion near its boundary into subbands. For example, as shown in Fig. 18(b), an area 1802 covered by a wavelet transform filter exists out of a tile. In this case, it is needed to add data at the periphery of the tile. The wavelet transform portion 102 therefore extrapolates data at the periphery of each tile and divides the tile into subbands. The data extrapolation is achieved for example by generating a mirror image by outwardly folding an internal image of the tile as shown in Fig. 2(c). A quantizing portion 103 quantizes wavelet transform coefficients and an entropy coding portion 104 performs entropy coding of the coefficients to obtain coded data of the tile "i". The entropy coding can be achieved by using a known Huffman coding method or arithmetic coding method. The wavelet transform portion 102, quantizing portion 103 and entropy coding portion 104 composes a so-called wavelet-transform coding portion 105.

[0030]

On the other hand, a management information generating portion 106 generates information for identifying and managing tiles and subbands by using information on spatial locations of each tile from the tile decomposition portion 101 and information on each subband from the wavelet-transform coding portion 105. The management information is utilized by a coded data integration portion 107.

[0031]

Using the management information from a management information generating portion 106, the coded data integration portion 107 arranges and integrates information on the coded data from the entropy coding portion 109 and adds the management information to a bit stream to generate coded data. Management of the coded data according the tiles and subbands is needed for achieving decoding of a coded image at different resolution levels as shown in Fig. 13(a) or a particular tile or tiles of the coded image.

[0032]

Figure 3 shows an example of a bit stream of coded data produced in the above-described manner. The bit stream is composed of a header for managing information on a whole bit stream and information on each tile. Information for each tile consists of a tile header for managing the tile information and coded information representing a tile image encoded by the wavelet transform coding portion. The tile header includes information on bit positions corresponding to respective subbands. A bit sequence corresponding to necessary one of the subbands can be found by accessing this information. The structure of bit streams used in the system of the present invention is not limited to that shown in Fig. 3. For instance, the tile header could include all the information of itself. Decoding of bit stream in Fig. 3 will be described later.

[0033]



Then, the operation of an image decoding device is described by using Fig. 4. Figure 4 is a block diagram of an image decoding device according to the embodiment 2 corresponding to the claim 2. The image decoding device receives coded data from the image coding device described as the embodiment 1 of the present invention. A management data separating portion 111 takes out information for managing tiles and subbands from the received coded data. A coded data extracting portion 402 selectively extracts coded data of necessary tile and subbands according to the user's request. In the exemplary bit stream shown in Fig. 3, the management information is found in the header and the tile header.

[0034]

The extracted coded information is entropy-decoded by an entropy decoding portion 403 and inversely quantized by an inverse quantizing portion 404 to produce wavelet-transform coefficients corresponding to the tile to be decoded. The wavelet-transform coefficients are inversely transformed by an inverse wavelet transform portion 405 to produce a decoded image of the objective tile. The entropy-decoding portion 403, inverse quantizing portion 404 and inverse wavelet-transform portion 405 compose a so-called wavelet-transform decoding portion 406. A tile combining portion 407 combines together decoded tiles according to the tile managing information 401 to generate a decoded image of the desired area or at a desired resolution.

[0035]

The decoding process with the bit stream shown in Fig. 3 is as follows. To decode a low-resolution entire image (all tiles), coded data (1-a, 2-a, ..., i-a, ...), which correspond to low-resolution subbands, are decoded in order in respective tile by the wavelet-transform decoding portion 406 according to the tile with referring to subband information included in each tile header. The low-resolution decoded tiles are then combined by the tile-combining portion 407, thereby a whole low-resolution image is reproduced.

[0036]

From the low-resolution decoded image, a particular tile "i" can also be reproduced in an enlarged scale with the highest resolution by decoding all the coded information of the i-th tile which correspond to the tile image "i". Namely, coded information i-b extracted and decoded together with already extracted coded information i-a to obtain the desired decoded image. It is, of-course, possible to reproduce a high-resolution decoded image of all areas by decoding all coded information (all tiles including all subbands). Thus, the image decoding device can easily decode any resolution image and/or any tile (partial) image can be easily decoded according to the user's request.

[0037]

An image coding device according to another embodiment 3 of the present invention will be described with reference to

Fig. 5 showing its construction.

This image coding device differs from the image coding device (embodiment 1) of Fig. 1 by the fact that it does not unconditionally conduct extrapolation of data at the periphery of an objective tile and utilizes another tile adjacent to the tile if such exists.

[0038]

Like the embodiment 1, this image coding device decomposes an original image into tiles as shown in Fig. 6(a) at its tile decomposition portion 501. The image coding device further processes a tile "i" of the image as follows: In a wavelet-transform coding portion 503, image data of the tile "i" is wavelet-transformed through a wavelet-transform filter. In this case, if the filter extrudes from the tile "i" into neighboring tiles and covers part of pixels contained in the neighbors, image data of those pixels in the neighbors are also wavelet-transformed together with the image data of the objective tile "i" by the filter.

Referring to Fig. 6, the objective tile "i" of Fig. 6(a) is extended by adding necessary shaded parts of neighboring tiles "j"-"f" as shown in Fig. 6(b) and then wavelet-transformed. An adjacent pixel adding portion 502 realizes the above process by recognizing neighboring tiles around the objective tile according to the tile decomposition information from tile decomposition portion 501 and by adding necessary pixels if the neighbors exist.

[0039]

Then, the tile image data added necessary adjacent pixels by the above peripheral adding portion is decomposed into subbands through the wavelet transform portion 503. When the object tile to be coded is at the edge of the image, data is extrapolated to the part which couldn't be added the necessary peripheral pixels to and decomposed into subbands. This data extrapolation is achieved by generating a mirror image like the embodiment 1. A quantizing portion 504 quantizes the wavelet transform coefficients and an entropy coding portion 505 performs entropy encoding of the quantized coefficients to obtain coded information of the objective tile "i". The wavelet transform portion 503, quantizing portion 504 and entropy-coding portion 125 composes a so-called wavelet transform coding portion 506.

[0040]

On the other hands, a management information generating portion 507 receives spatial-tile-position information from the tile decomposition portion 501 and subband information from the wavelet transform coding portion 506 and generates management information for managing and identifying tiles and subbands. The management information is used by a coded-data integrating portion 508.

[0041]

The coded data integrating portion 508 rearranges and integrates coded information outputted from the entropy coding

portion 505 according to the management information outputted from the management portion 507 and then adds the management information to a bit stream to generate a final coded data (for example in Fig. 3).

[0042]

Another image coding device is described as an embodiment 4 of the present invention. Figure 7 is a block diagram of an image coding device according to the embodiment 4.

This image coding device differs from the embodiment 1 of Fig. 1 and the embodiment 3 of fig. 5 by the fact that an original image is entirely wavelet-transformed by a wavelet transform portion 701 and, then, wavelet transform coefficients outputted from the wavelet transform portion 701 are rearranged per tile to compose respective tiles.

[0043]

An original image before tiling is wavelet-transformed by a wavelet transform portion 701. A tile composing portion 702 composes tiles by rearranging wavelet transform coefficients so that a tile is composed of coefficients spatially matching the same tile. Figure 8(a) shows an example of subbands obtained by wavelet transform portion 701. In the shown case, a coefficient b0 in the lowest frequency subband spatially correlates with other subband coefficients b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7, b8 and b9. Where b1-b3 consist each of 1x1 coefficient, b4-b6 consists each of 2x2 coefficients and b7-b9 consist each of 4x4 coefficients. These coefficients b0-b9 are taken out

of the respective subbands and then arranged to compose a single tile as shown in Fig. 8(b). Likewise, all other wavelet transform coefficients are arranged to compose respective tiles. This results in obtaining the same result as in the embodiment 5 whereby an original image is first decomposed into portion tiles and then wavelet transformed.  $b_0$  is not necessarily a single coefficient, but it may be a block composed of  $k \times l$  coefficient. In this case,  $b_1$ - $b_3$  consist each of  $k \times l$ ,  $b_4$ - $b_6$  consist each of  $2k \times 2l$  and  $b_7$ - $b_9$  consist each of  $4k \times 4l$  coefficients.

[0044]

Wavelet transform coefficients organized per tile are outputted from the wavelet transform portion 702. They are quantized by a quantizing portion 703 and entropy-encoded by an entropy-coding portion 704, thus coded information is generated.

[0045]

On the other hand, a management-information generating portion 706 generates management information necessary for managing and identifying tiles and subbands using spatial-tile-location information from the tile composing portion 702 and subband-location information from the wavelet transform coding portion 705. The management information is used by a coded-information integrating portion 707.

[0046]

The coded information integrating portion 707 receives the

management information from the management information generating portion 706 and the coded information from the entropy-coding portion 704 and it arranges and combines the entropy coded information and adds management information in a bit stream of the coded data, thus generating finally coded data (in Fig. 3). Although the tile-composing portion 702 is installed before the quantizing portion 703 in this embodiment, it is not limited to this arrangement and may be placed after the quantizing portion 703.

[0047]

An image decoding device for decoding data encoded by any one of the above-described image coding devices (embodiment 3 or 4) is now described below. Figure 9 is a block diagram showing the construction of the image decoding device according to the embodiment 5. The decoding device receives coded data encoded by any one of the image coding devices described above as embodiments 3 or 4. The image decoding device separately takes out tile-decomposition management information and subband-management information from the input coded-data stream by a management information separating portion 901 and selectively extracts a necessary part of the coded information meeting the user's demand by a coded data extracting portion 902 according to the management information. Namely, the coded data corresponding to a necessary objective tile(s) having a necessary resolution is extracted by the coded data extracting portion 902.

[0048]

The extracted coded information is entropy-decoded by an entropy decoding portion 903 and inversely quantized by an inverse quantizing portion 904. Thus, wavelet transform coefficients corresponding to an objective tile to be decoded are now obtained. The wavelet transform coefficients inversely transformed by an inverse wavelet transform portion 905, thereby a decoded image including peripheral pixels data is produced. The entropy coding portion 903, the inverse quantizing portion 904 and the inverse wavelet transform portion 905 compose a so-called inverse wavelet transform decoding portion 906.

[0049]

A tile combining portion 907 integrates groups of the decoded tiles according to the management information from the management information-separating portion 901. In this case, a completely decoded image is reproduced with overlaps of decoded tile images at each spatially overlapped portion.

[0050]

Namely, the embodiment 3 uses peripheral pixels in performing wavelet transform of each tile as shown in Fig. 6(b). In the image coding device according to the embodiment 4, the process using peripheral pixels is not clearly described but the wavelet transform of a whole original image has been done including the processing theoretically equivalent to that. Therefore, the decoded peripheral pixels are superposed on



respective neighboring tiles by the tile combining portion 907. The superposition of one pixel on another is achieved by additive operation on the pixels.

[0051]

Another image decoding device is described below as an embodiment 6 of the present invention. Like the above embodiment 5, the input to this embodiment 9 is coded data encoded by any one of the image coding devices being the embodiments 3 or 4. Figure 10 is a block diagram showing the construction of the image coding device according to the embodiment 9. A management information separating portion 1001 separately takes out tile-division management information and subband management information from the input coded-data stream, and a coded data extracting portion 1002 selectively extracts a necessary part of the coded information meeting the user's demand according to the management information. Namely, the coded data corresponding to a necessary objective tile(s) having a necessary resolution is extracted by the coded data extracted portion 1002.

[0052]

The extracted coded information is entropy-decoded for each tile by an entropy-decoding portion 1003 and inversely quantized by an inverse quantizing portion 1004. Wavelet transform coefficients corresponding to an objective tile to be decoded are thus obtained. A wavelet transform coefficient rearranging portion 1005 rearranges the wavelet transform

coefficients into the state in which they were placed before tile-by-tile arrangement. Namely, the wavelet transform coefficients divided per tile as shown in Fig. 8(b) are rearranged in the state shown in Fig. 8(a). After completion of processing on all tiles, all wavelet transform coefficients of Fig. 8(a) are obtained. The rearranged wavelet transform-coefficients can be decoded at a time by inverse transformation. Namely, the coefficients are inversely transformed by an inverse wavelet transform portion 1006, thereby a whole decoded image is reproduced. The entropy coding portion 1003, the inverse quantizing portion 1004 and the inverse wavelet transform portion 1006 compose a so-called inverse wavelet transform decoding portion 1007. Although the wavelet transform coefficient rearranging portion 1005 is installed after the inverse quantizing portion 1004 in this embodiment, it is not limited to this arrangement and may be placed before the inverse quantizing portion 1004.

[0053]

An image coding device is described below as an embodiment 7 of the present invention.

[0054]

Figure 11(e) is a block diagram of a portion of this embodiment, which responds to the wavelet transform portion (102 in Fig. 1, 503 in Fig. 5) of the image coding devices according to the embodiments 1 or 3. Referring to Fig. 11(e), a memory 1102 is used for storing wavelet transform

coefficients divided into subbands by a wavelet transform portion 1101. In this case, the memory 1102 stores only wavelet transform coefficients corresponding to a tile being currently processed by the wavelet transform portion 1101. The processed data are transferred to a quantizing portion (103 in Fig. 1, 504 in Fig. 5) following the wavelet transform portion 1101. Therefore, the memory 1102 has no need to store all data for a whole image and is sufficient to store such an amount of data necessary for processing only one tile. Namely, if wavelet-transformation without tile decomposition is applied to a whole image as shown in Fig. 11(a), it is necessary to store all wavelet transform coefficients (Fig. 11(b)) outputted from the wavelet transform portion 1101. In contrast to the above, the decomposition of an image into tiles as shown in Fig. 11(c) enables the coding device to use a memory for storing only wavelet transform coefficients corresponding to a small image of Fig. 11(d), thus realizing a considerable saving of the memory capacity.

[0055]

The same effect can be realized in an image decoding device. An image decoding device is described below. Figure 12 is a block diagram, which corresponds to the inverse wavelet transform portion (405 in Fig. 4, 905 in Fig. 9) of the image decoding devices described before as the embodiments 2 or 5.

[0056]

Referring to Fig. 12(e), a memory 1201 stores wavelet

transform coefficients necessary for decoding one tile and an inverse wavelet transform portion 1202 performs the composition of subbands. An image that must be decoded is assumed to be that shown in Fig. 12(b) When performing the wavelet transform of the image without decomposition into tiles, it is necessary to store all wavelet transform coefficients as shown in Fig. 12(a). On the contrary, when decoding an image decomposed into tiles as shown in Fig. 12(d), the image decoding device can operate using a memory 1201 storing the limited number of wavelet transform coefficients as shown in Fig. 12(c). The necessary memory capacity can be considerably saved.

[0057]

#### [Effect of the Invention]

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an image coding and decoding system by which the image is effectively encoded and easily decoded with any resolution level desired by the user with no increase in volume of coded data.

[0058]

This is a great advantage of the present invention system as compared with the conventional Flash Pix system using the JPEG coding method, which has an increased amount to 1.4 times of code data to provide a plurality of images having different resolutions.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an image-coding and decoding system in which an image is

decomposed into tiles and encoded on a tile-by-tile basis and the coded tiles can selectively decoded on the same principle by using the wavelet-transform coding/decoding technique. This could not be accomplished by the conventional wavelet-transform coding/decoding system because it is difficult in principle to apply the wavelet transform to closed tiles of the image.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an image coding and decoding system that encodes an image on a tile-by-tile basis and allows the coded image to be partially decoded by selectively decoding only necessary tiles (without the necessity of decoding a whole image), thus improving the random access function of the system.

[0059]

As described herein, following aspects are brought according to the present invention.

In one aspect of the present invention, an image coding device according to the claim 1 can independently encode each of tiles of an original image, thus providing coded tile images that can be separately treated thereafter. If any of coded tile must be further processed, it can be separately, processed and encoded again with no need of using adjacent pixels. Thus, simple independent encoding and decoding of image tiles is realized.

[0060]

In another aspect of the present invention, an image

decoding device according to the claim 2 can decode only a desirable coded tile image with no need of decoding any other coded data, thereby minimizing the processing load.

In another aspect of the present invention, in spite of increasing of the coded-data size due to encoding an objective tile image including adjacent pixels an image decoding device decodes the coded tile image by superposing adjacent pixel values on overlaps, suppressing possible boundary distortion of the tile image.

[0061]

In still another aspect of the present invention, an image coding device according to the claims 3 and 4 and an image decoding device according to the claims 5 and 6 can encode tile images using pixel information on neighboring tiles, achieving high efficiency of image encoding using the correlation between tiles. This can also suppress possible boundary distortion of the tile images.

[0062]

In another aspect of the present invention, an image coding device according to the claim 3 can effectively encode a part (plural tiles) of a whole image by performing wavelet transform of only selected tiles, and its wavelet transform is very compact. An image decoding device responding to the above can also realize compact inverse wavelet transform of coded tile images.

[0063]

A whole image is wavelet transformed at a time and then wavelet transformed coefficients are rearranged to compose respective tiles. This eliminates the need of iterating the wavelet-transform for each tile (claim 4). In another aspect of the present invention, an image decoding device according to the claim 6 can rearrange coded data (decomposed for each tile) corresponding to an objective tile and then perform inverse wavelet transform of the coded data at a time, thus eliminating the need of repeating inverse wavelet transform for each tile.

[0064]

Conventional arts demand a large capacity of a memory for holding wavelet transform coefficients to correspond to resolution of an original image. In contrast to the above, an image coding device according to one aspect of the present invention (claim 7) can use, irrespective of the original image size, a memory which can store only wavelet transform coefficients for capacity corresponds to the size of a tile or tiles for a tile or tiles being currently encoded. This can realize a considerable saving of memory capacity needed. In another aspect of the present invention, an image decoding device according to the claim 8 can also use a memory having the capacity limited to a tile size for storing wavelet transform coefficients.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an image coding device

according to an embodiment 1 of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a view for explaining the operation of an image coding device according to the embodiment 1 of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows an exemplified bit stream of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of an image decoding device according to an embodiment 2 of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a block diagram of an image coding device according to an embodiment 3 of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a view for explaining the operation of an image coding device that is an embodiment 3 of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of an image coding device according to an embodiment 4 of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a view for explaining the operation of an image coding device according to the embodiment 4 of the present invention.

Figure 9 is a block diagram of an image decoding device according to an embodiment 5 of the present invention.

Figure 10 is a block diagram of an image decoding device according to an embodiment 6 of the present invention.

Figure 11 is a block diagram of an image coding device according to an embodiment 10 of the present invention, with a view for explaining the operation of the same device.

Figure 12 is a block diagram of an image decoding device according to an embodiment 8 of the present invention, with



a view for explaining the operation of the same device.

Figure 13 is a block diagram of a prior art, with a view for explaining the operation of the same device.

Figure 14 is a block diagram of a prior art.

Figure 15 is a block diagram of a prior art.

Figure 16 is a view for explaining a prior art.

Figure 17 is a block diagram of a prior art.

Figure 18 is a view for explaining a prior art.

[Explanations of Letters and Numerals]

101- Tile Decomposition Portion

102- Wavelet Transform Portion

103- Quantizing portion

104- Entropy Coding Portion

105- Wavelet Coding Portion

106- Management Information Generating Portion

107- Coded Data Integrating Portion

401- Management Information Separating Portion

402- Coded Data Extracting Portion

403- Entropy Decoding Portion

404- Inverse Quantizing Portion

405- Inverse Wavelet Transform Portion

406- Wavelet Decoding Portion

407- Tile Combining Portion

501- Tile Decomposition Portion

502- Adjacent Pixel Adding Portion

503- Wavelet Transform Portion

504- Quantizing portion  
505- Entropy Coding Portion  
506- Wavelet Coding Portion  
507- Management Information Generating Portion  
508- Coded Data Integrating Portion  
701- Wavelet Transform Portion  
702- Tile Composing Portion  
703- Quantizing portion  
704- Entropy Coding Portion  
705- Wavelet Coding Portion  
706- Management Information Generating Portion  
707- Coded Data Integrating Portion  
901- Management Information Separating Portion  
902- Coded Data Extracting Portion  
903- Entropy Decoding Portion  
904- Inverse Quantizing Portion  
905- Inverse Wavelet Transform Portion  
906- Wavelet Decoding Portion  
907- Tile Integrating Portion  
1001- Management Information Separating Portion  
1002- Coded Data Extracting Portion  
1003- Entropy Decoding Portion  
1004- Inverse Quantizing Portion  
1005- Wavelet Coefficient Rearranging Portion  
1006- Inverse Wavelet Transform Portion  
1007- Wavelet Decoding Portion

1101- Wavelet Transform Portion  
1102- Memory  
1201- Memory  
1202- Inverse Wavelet Transform Portion  
1301, 1305, 1309, 1313- Tile Decomposition Portion  
1304, 1308, 1312- 1/2 Contraction Portion  
1302, 1306, 1310, 1314- JPEG Compressing Portion  
1303, 1307, 1311, 1315- Coded Data Integrating Portion  
1401- Wavelet Transform Portion  
1402- Quantizing Portion  
1403- Entropy Coding Portion  
1404- Wavelet Coding Portion  
1501, 1514, 1526- Horizontal Low-Pass Filter  
1502, 1515, 1527- Horizontal High-Pass Filter  
1503, 1505, 1516, 1518, 1528, 1530- Vertical Low-pass Filter  
1504, 1506, 1517, 1519, 1529, 1531- Vertical High-pass Filter  
1507 to 1512, 1520 to 1525, 1532 to 1537- 1/2 Sampling Portion  
1513- Low-horizontal and Low-vertical Frequency Subband  
1701- Entropy Decoding Portion  
1702- Inverse Quantizing Portion  
1703- Inverse Wavelet Transform Portion  
1704- Wavelet Decoding Portion  
1801- Pixel to which a Filter is Applied  
1802- Area to be covered by a Filter

FIG.1

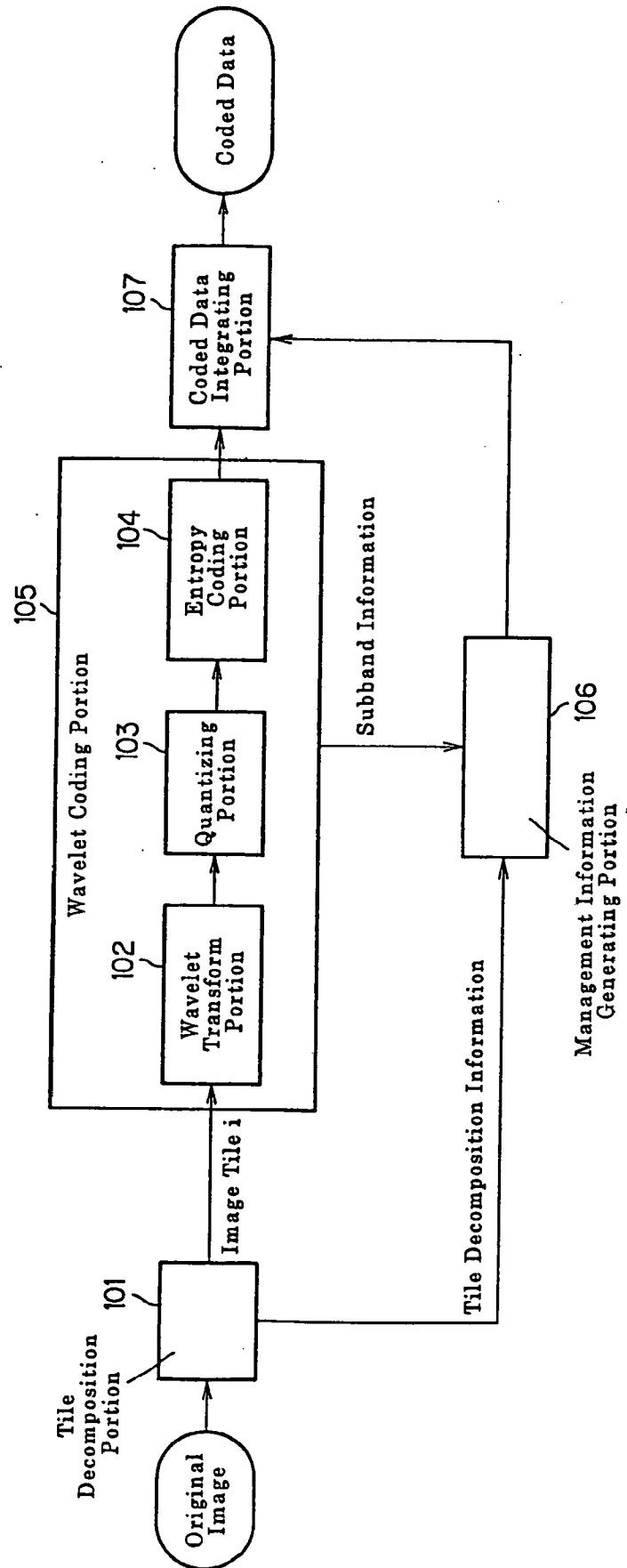


FIG. 2

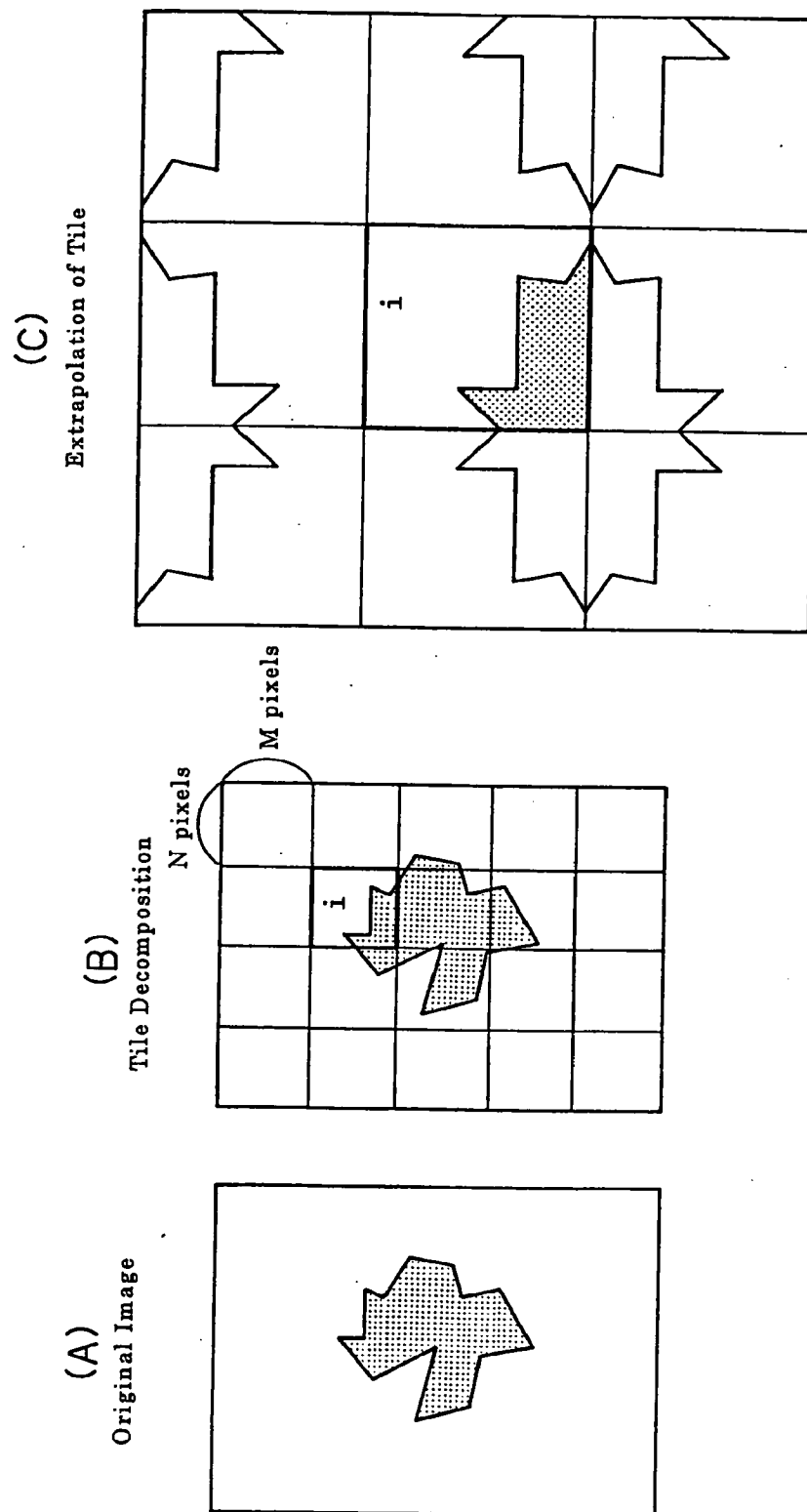


FIG.3

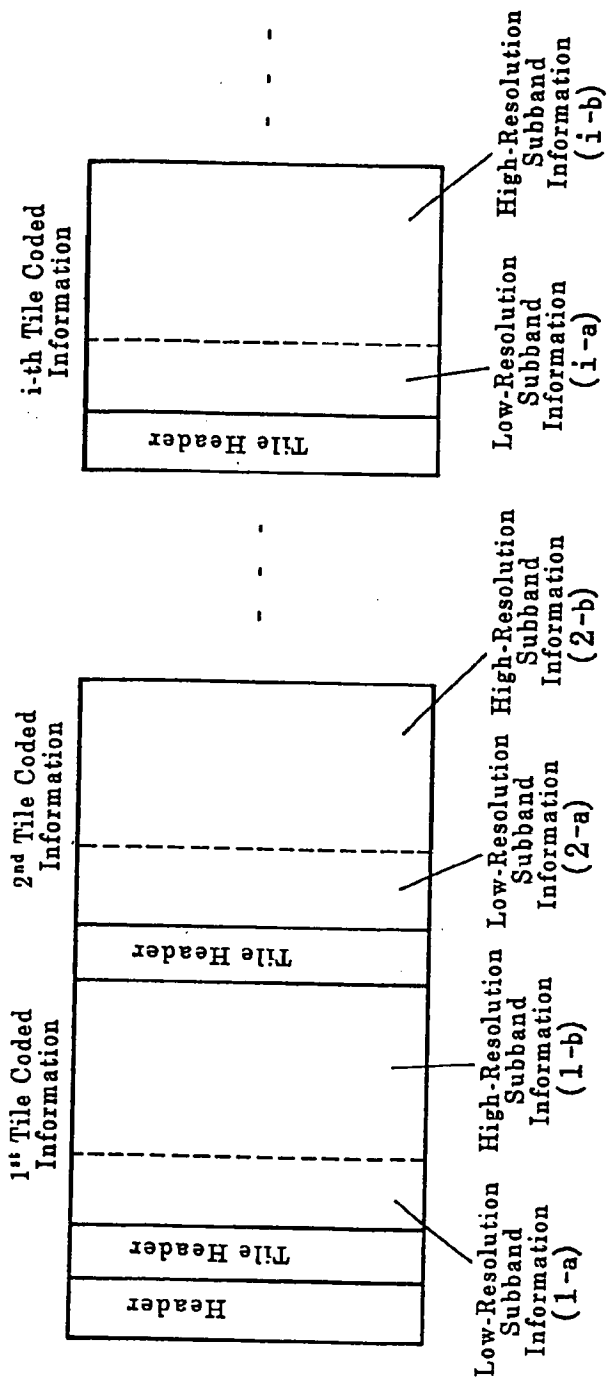


FIG. 4

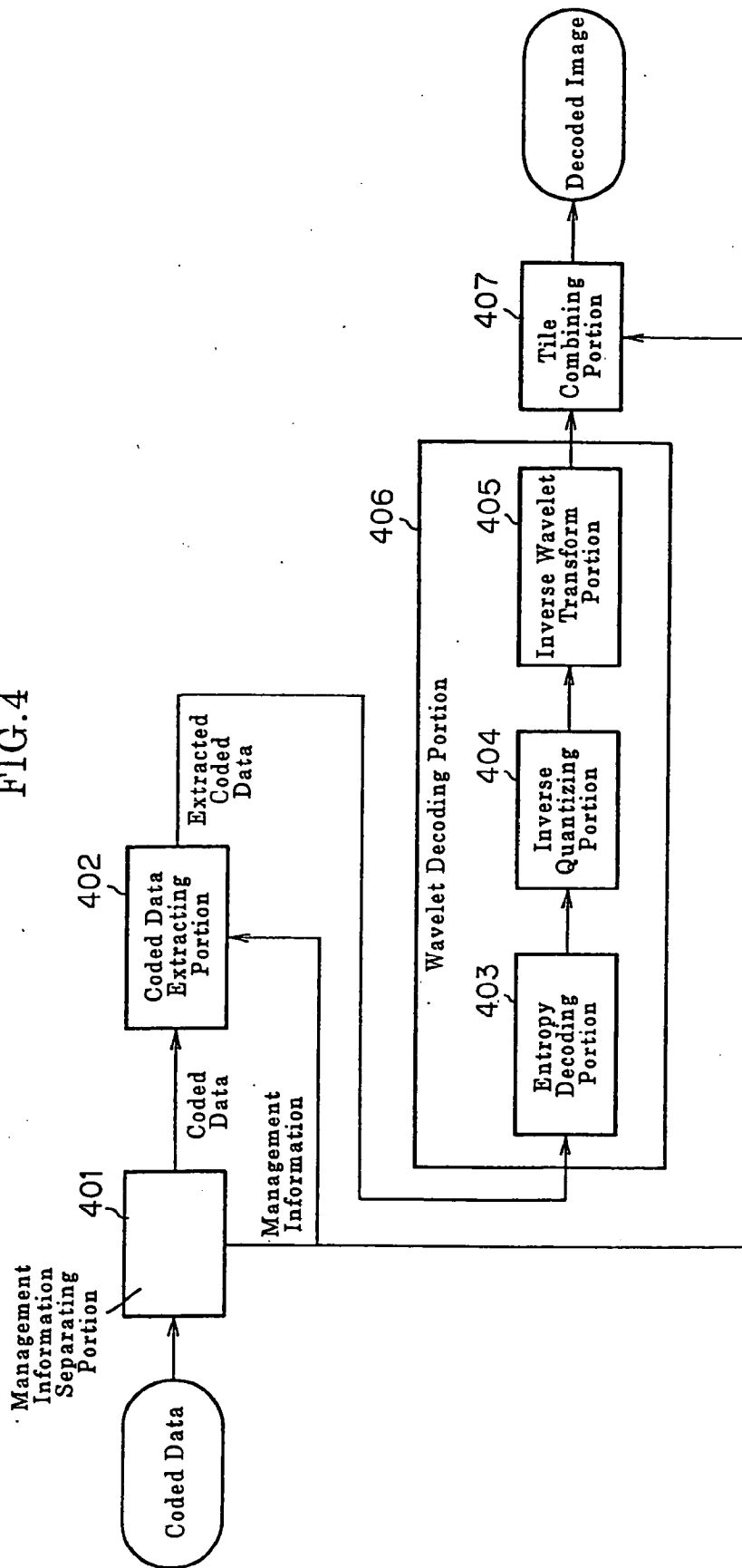


FIG. 5

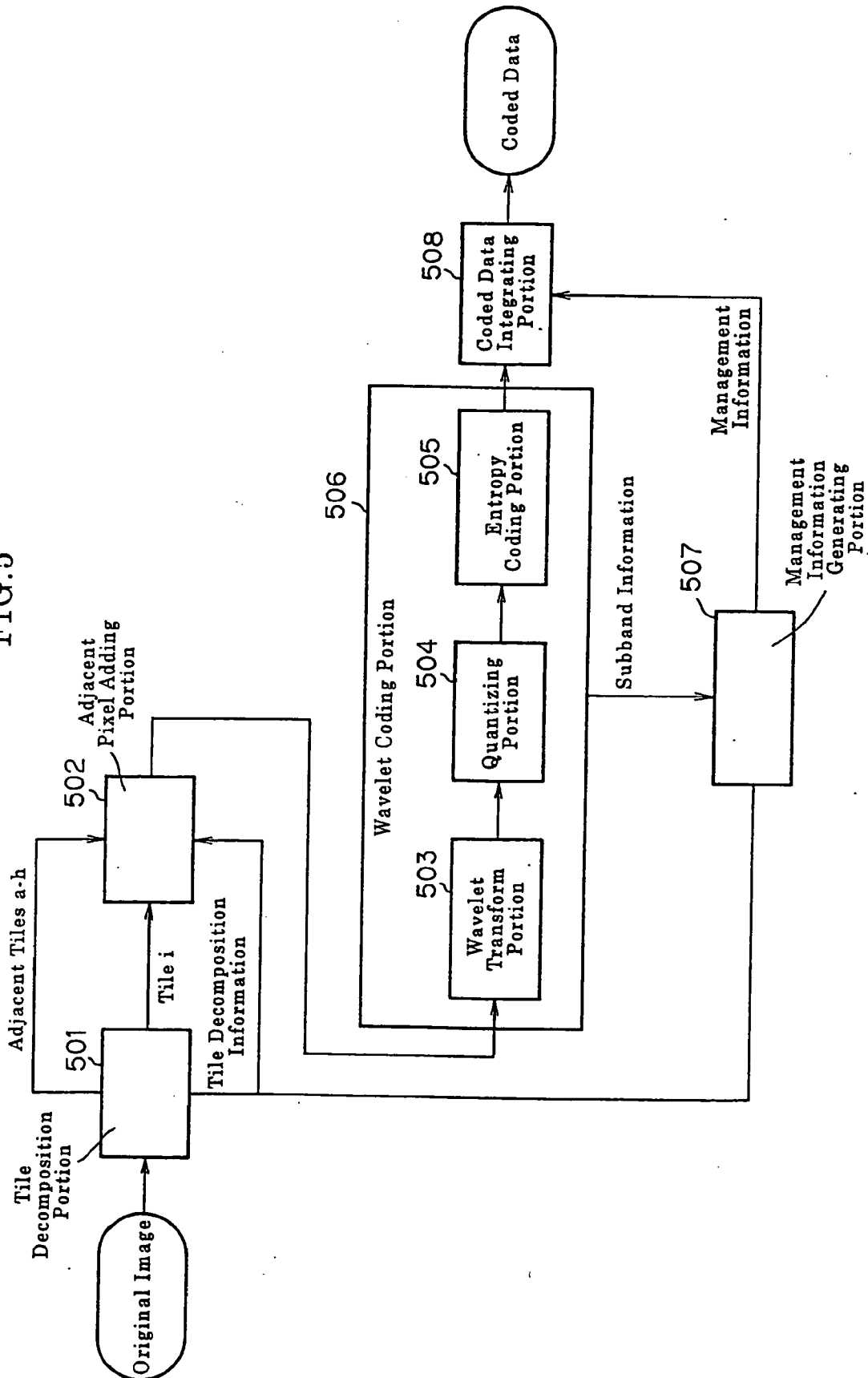




FIG. 6

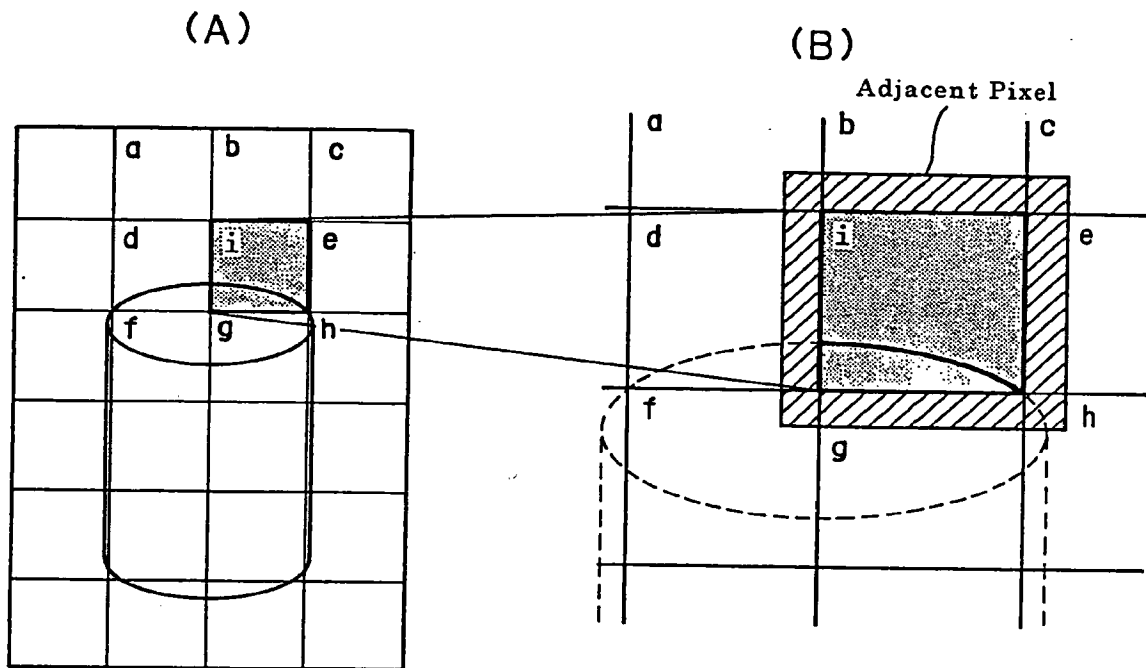


FIG.7

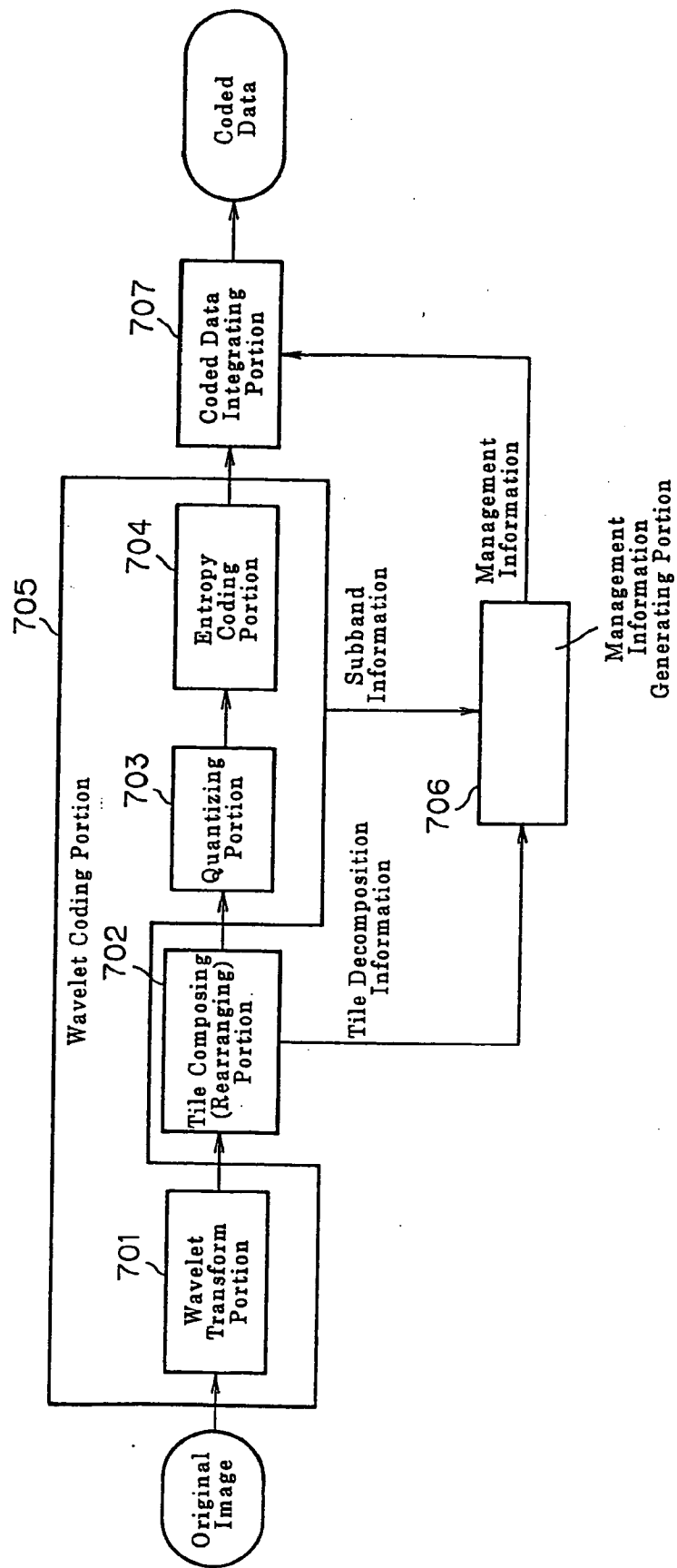
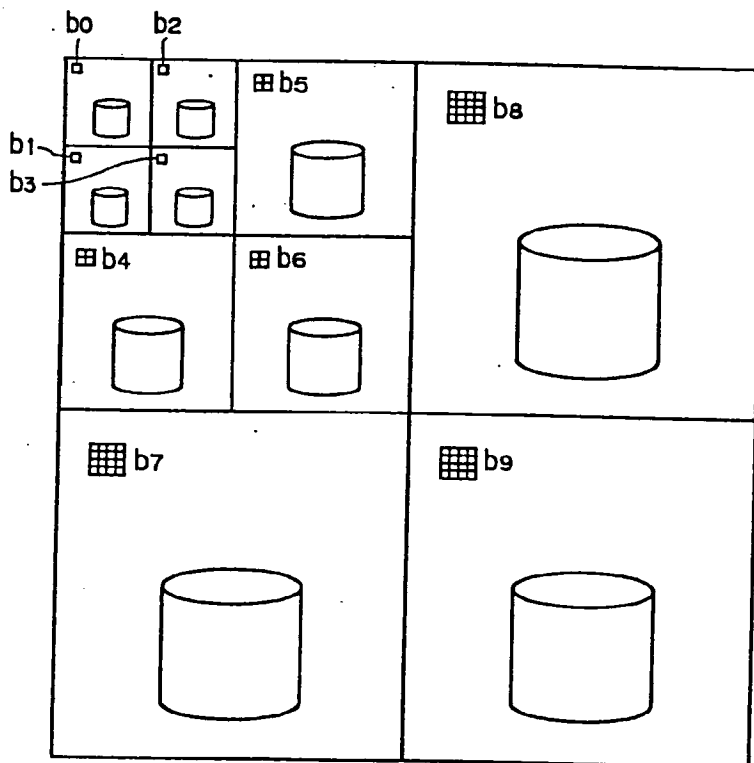


FIG.8

(A)



(B)

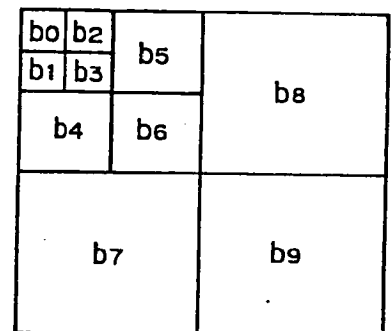


FIG.9

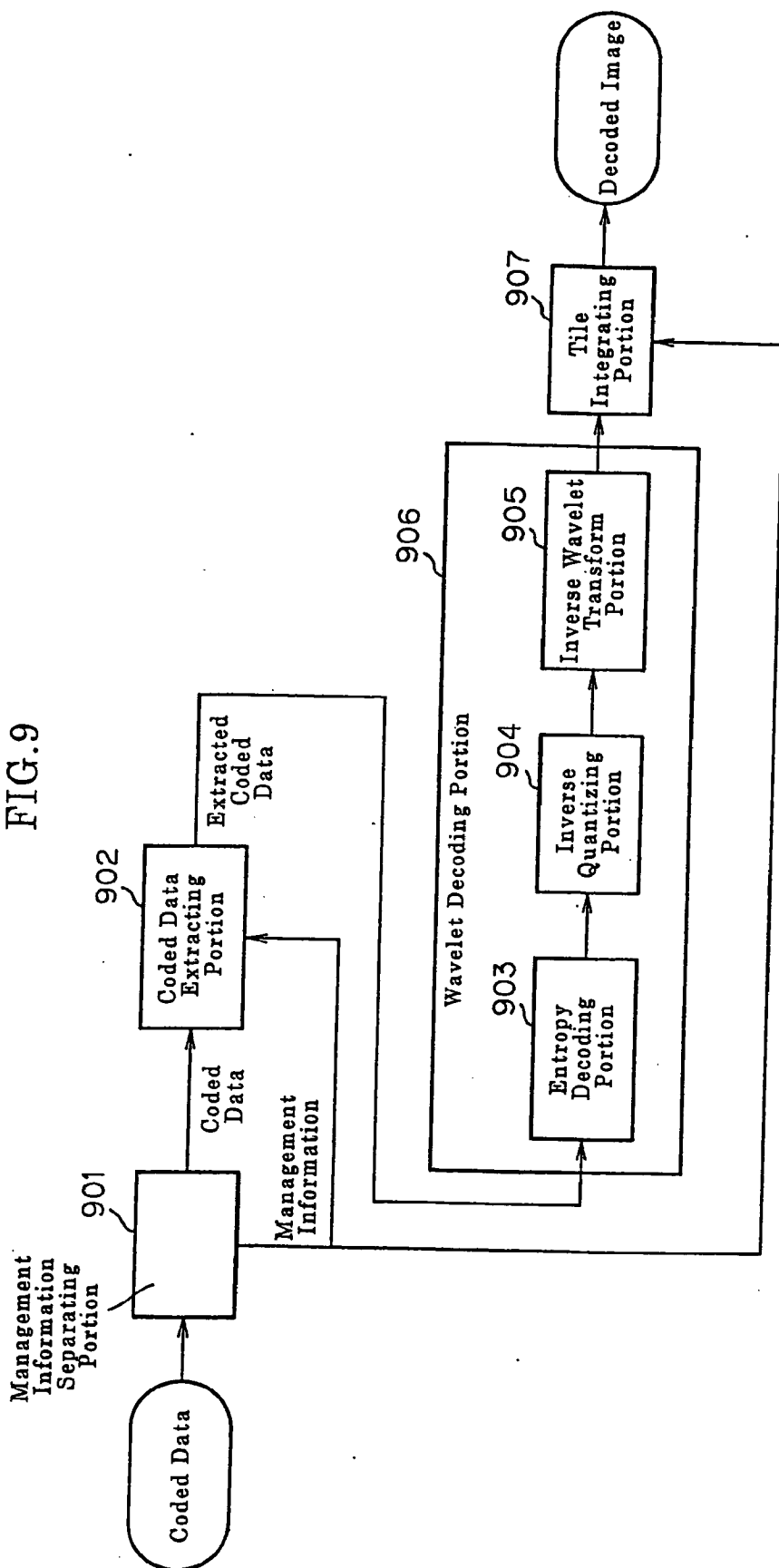


FIG.10

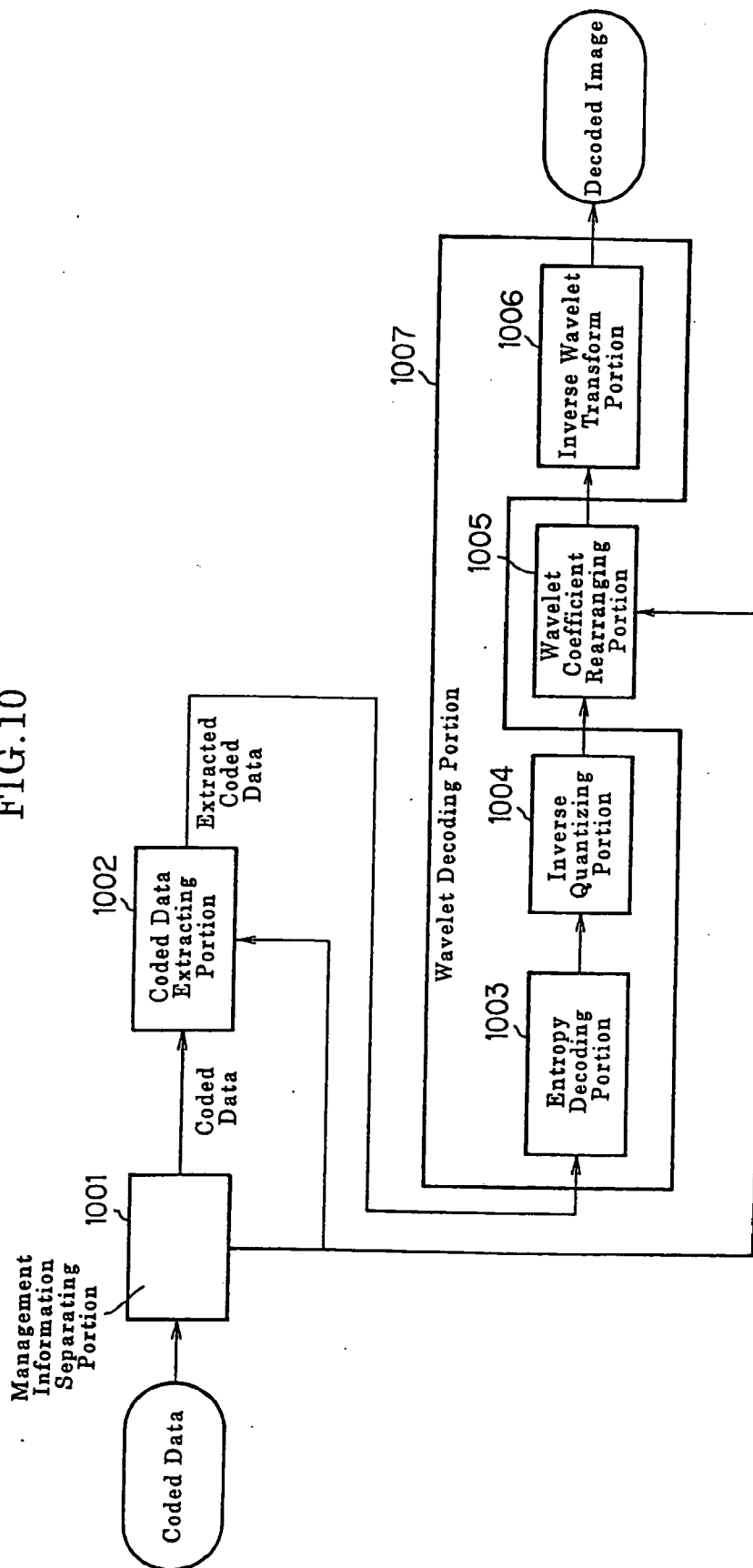


FIG. 11

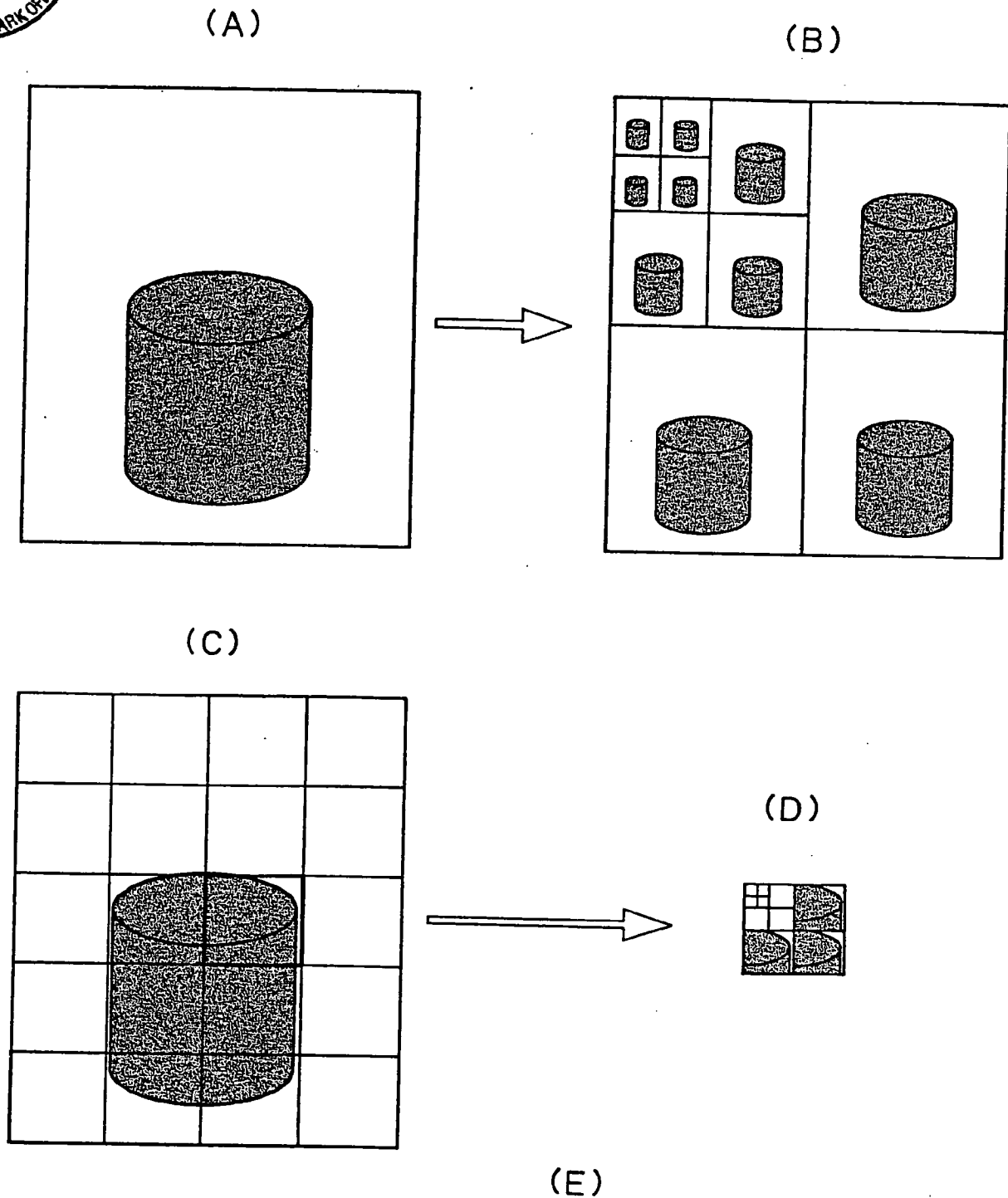


FIG.12

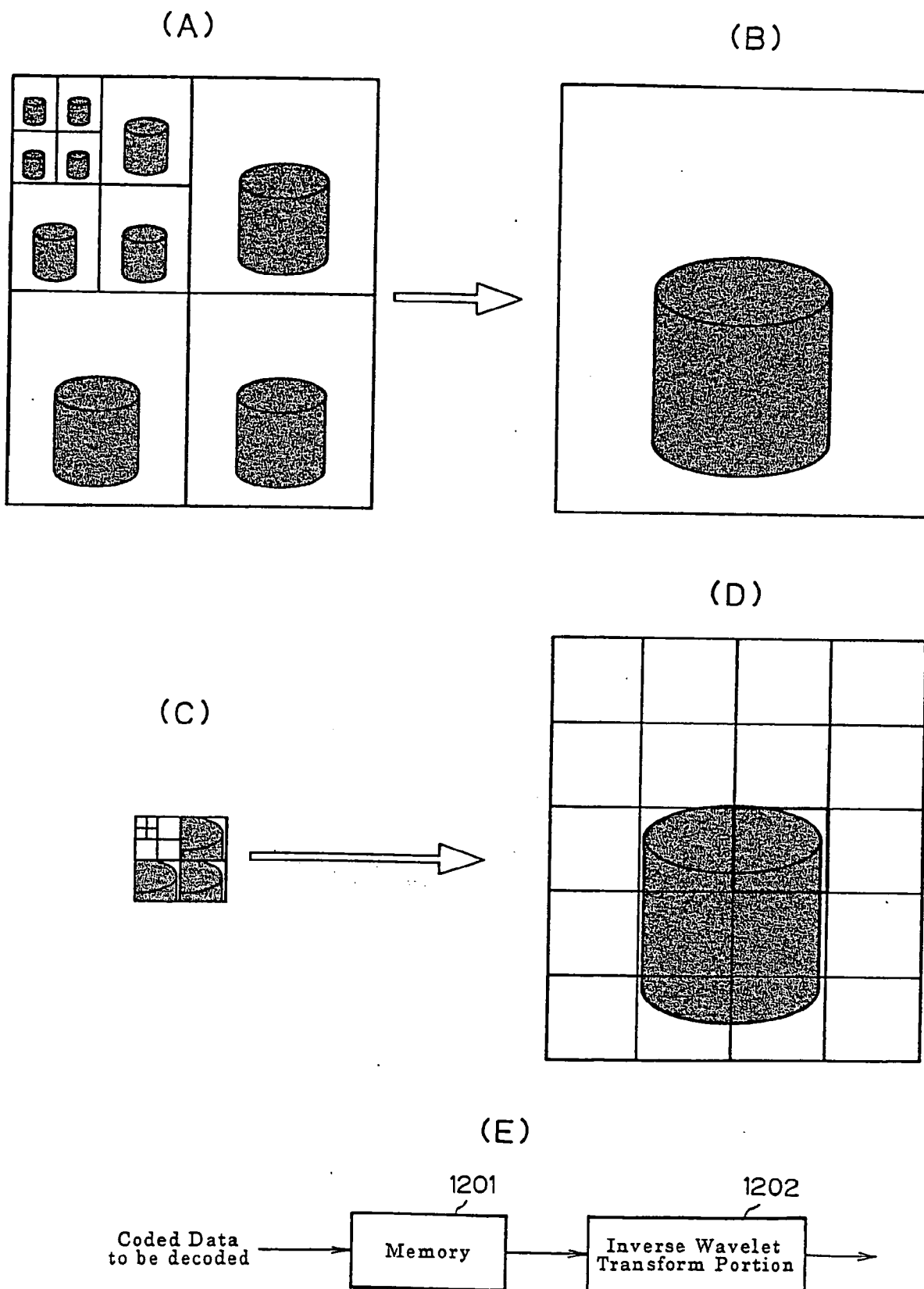




FIG.13  
(A)

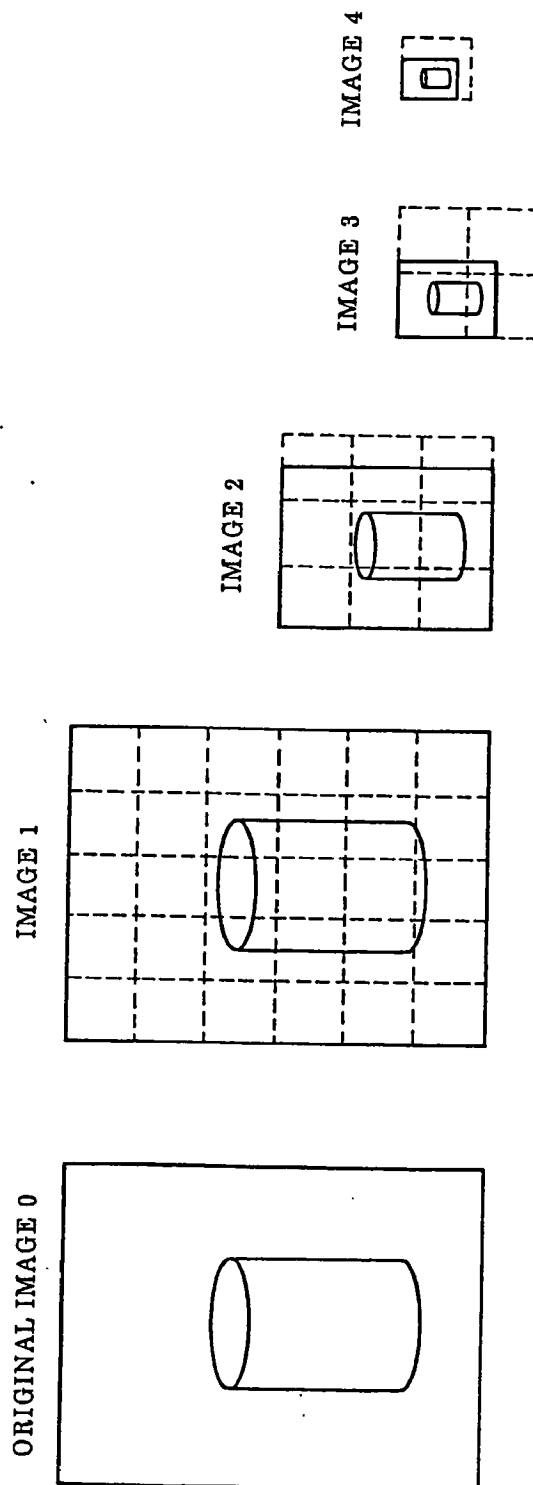




FIG.13  
(B)

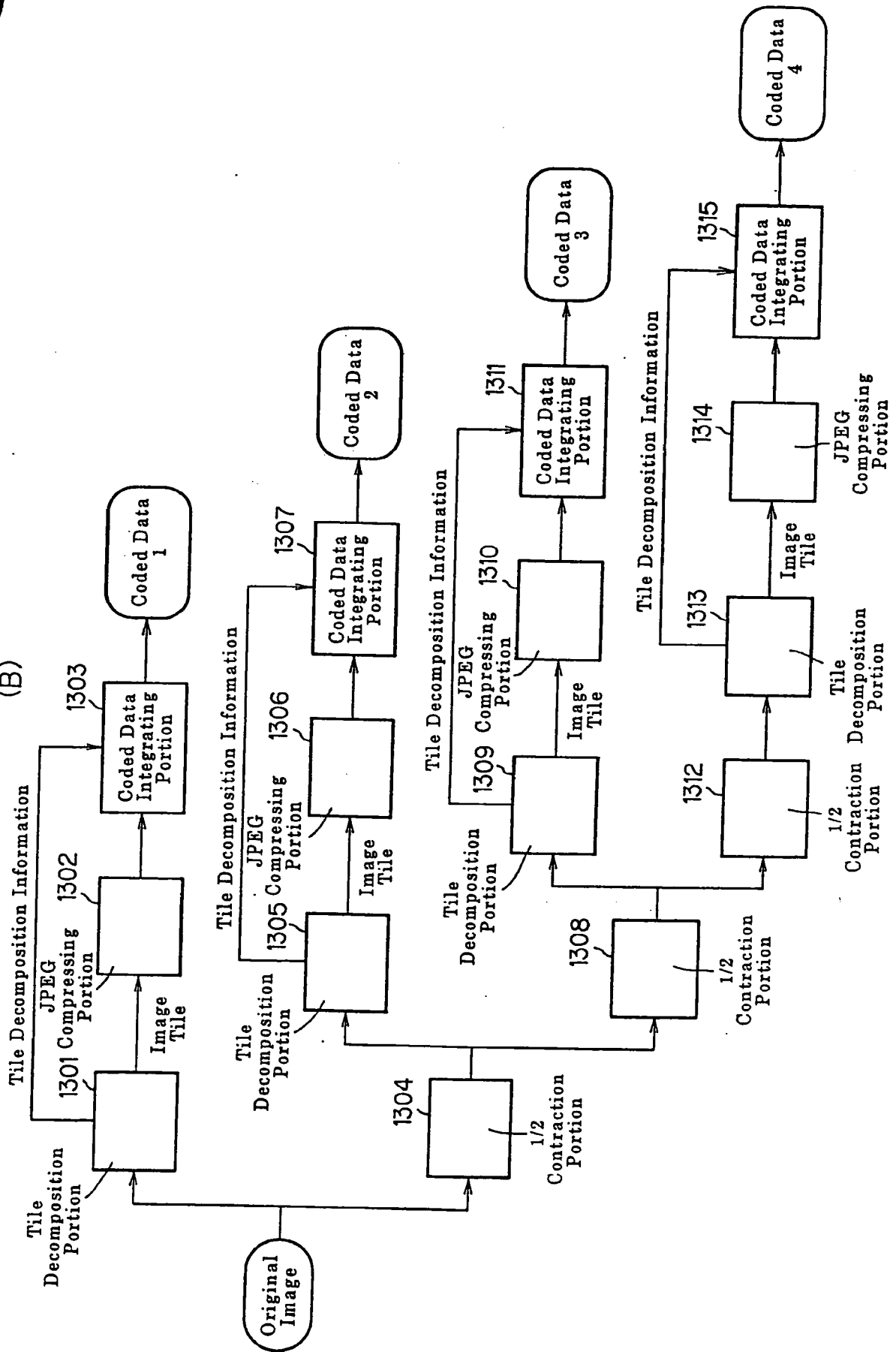




FIG.14

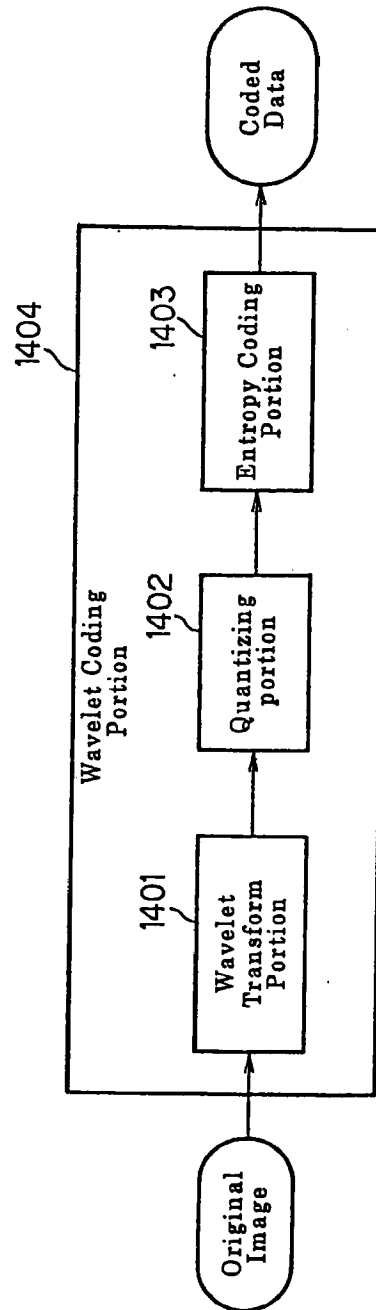


FIG.15

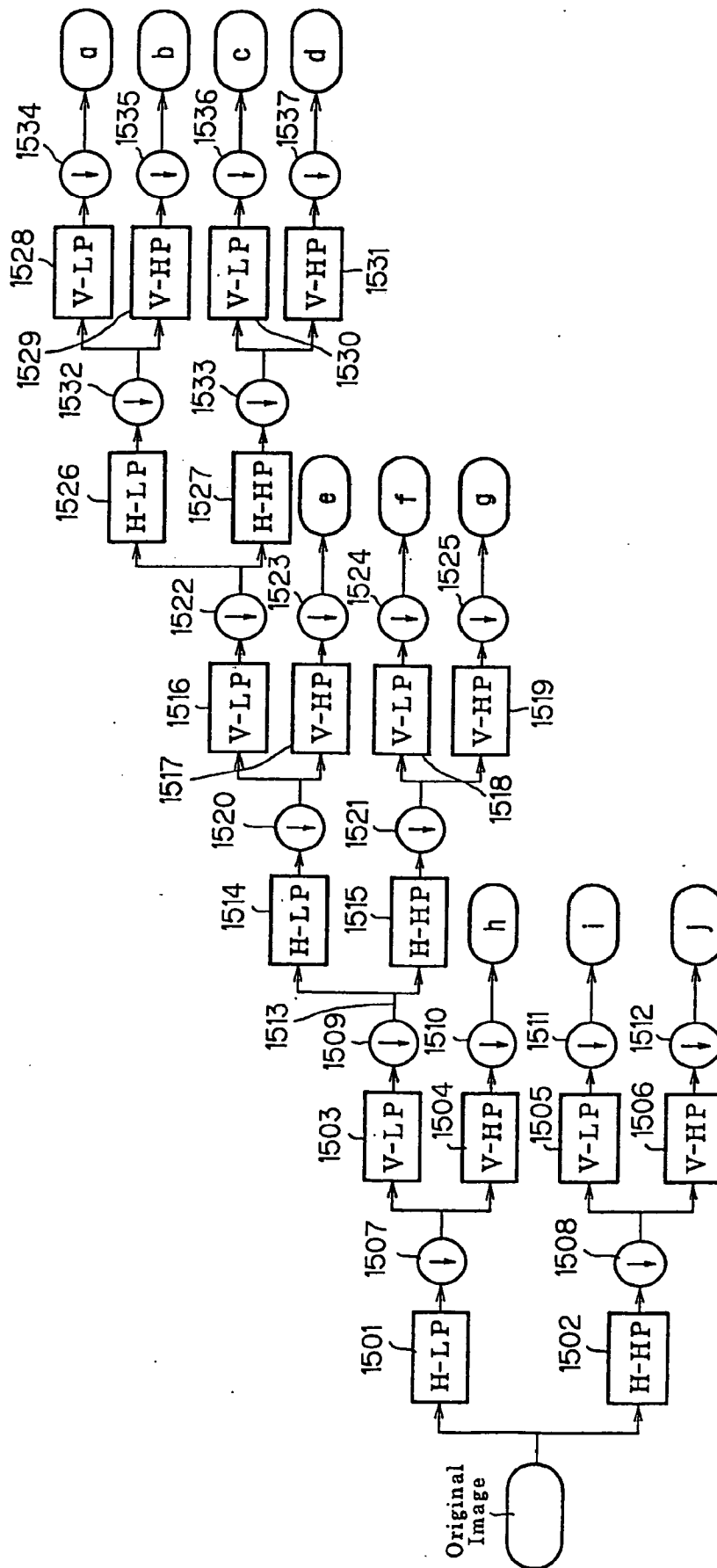


FIG.16

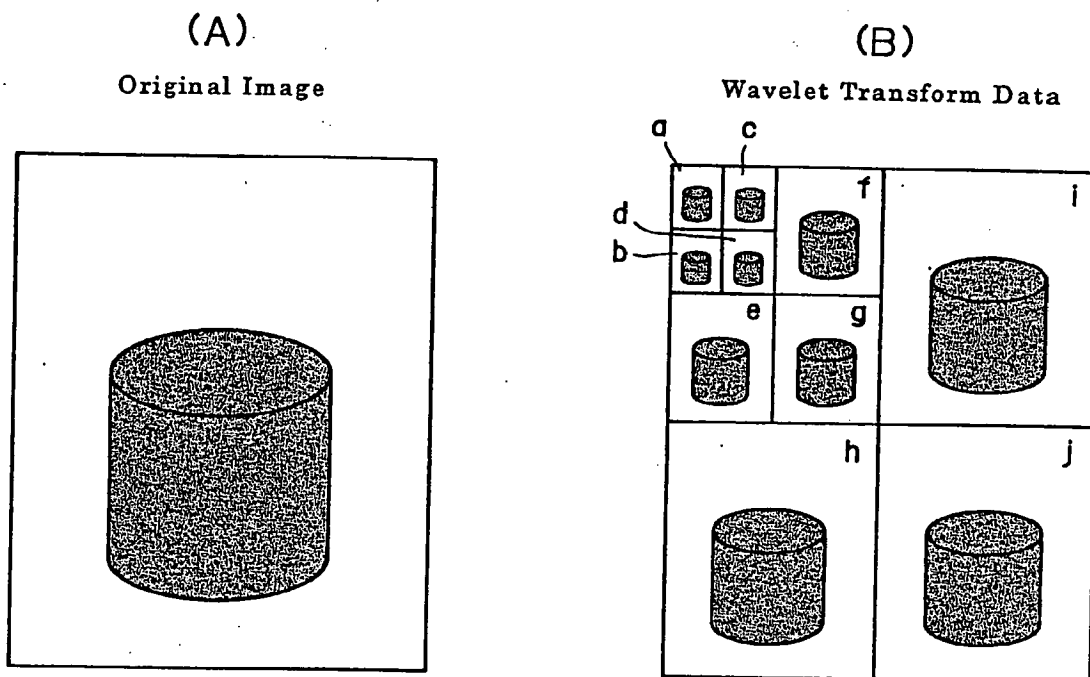


FIG.17

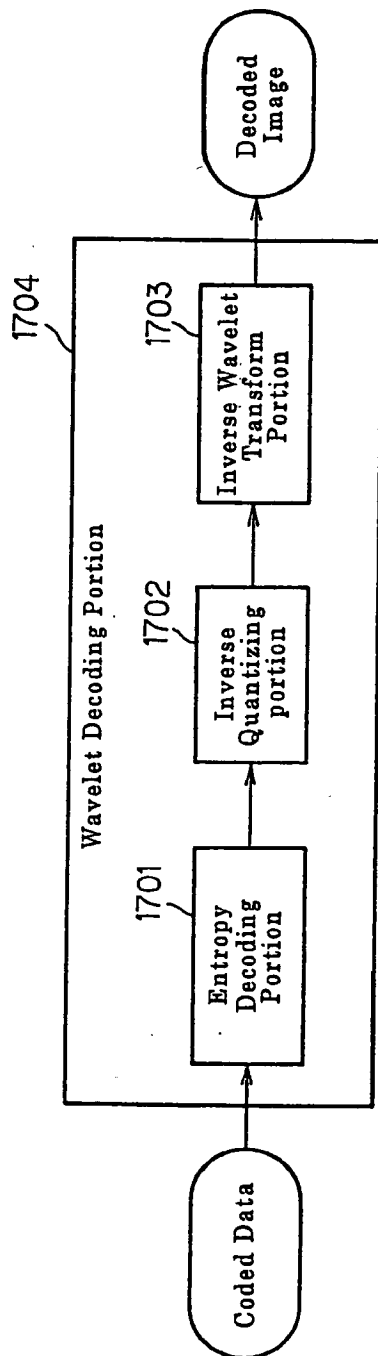
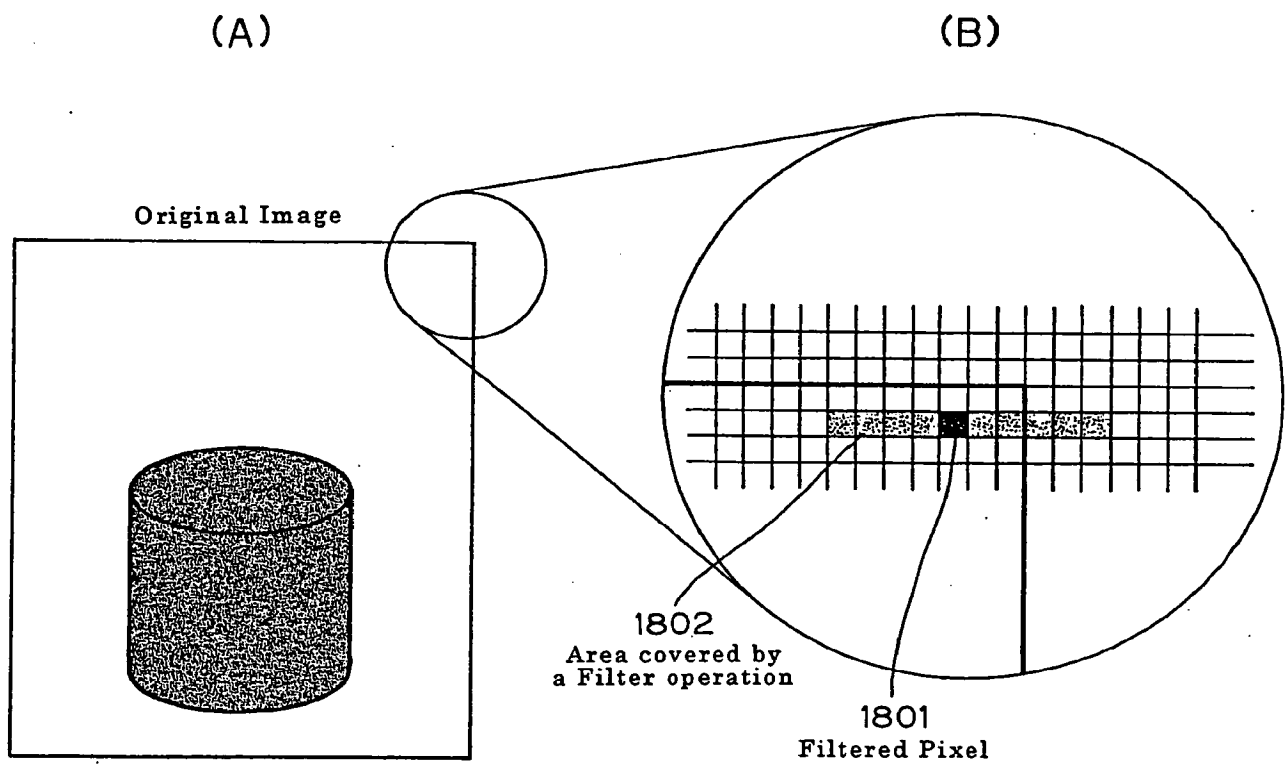
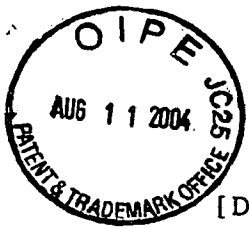


FIG.18





[Document name] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Object]

An image encoder/decoder by which a partial image is encoded easily with a resolution meeting the user's demand, the encoded amount of data is not increased and a necessary capacity of memory can be reduced.

[Solving Means]

The image encoder has a tile decomposition portion which divides image data into tiles of N pixels x M pixels, a wavelet transform coding portion which extrapolates predetermined data at the peripheries of the tiles outputted from the tile decomposition portion and performs subdivision to perform wavelet encoding, a management information generating portion which generates information for managing the encoded data in order that the encoded data outputted from the wavelet transform coding portion can be decoded for each tile and for each subband of the wavelet encoding, and an coded data integration portion which links the encoded data encoded by wavelet encoding for each tile by using the output of the management information generating portion and adds the managing information to the encoded data.

[Selected Drawing] Fig. 1

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☒ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**